

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nantahala, Southfield
and Protection Island Coalfields.

Steam : Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings

SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

The Daily Times.

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O. T. Hibben & Co., 49 Government St.
Campbell & Cullen, Gov't and Trounce Alley,
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.

Mr. W. B. Williams, Esq., 102 Government St.

Mrs. E. C. Williams, Victoria West post office.

Pope Stationery Co., 102 Government St.

C. Hayes, Dawson hotel entrance.

T. Bell Building, Craigflower road, Victoria.

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Vancouver-Galloway & Co.
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Grouard-W. G. Green.
Chetwynd-R. C. Redding.
Crofton-Wm. Dyke.
Mount Sticker-N. P. Finch.
Sidney-L. Dickenson.

LONG MAY HE REIGN!

Three times at least since he attained to manhood has King Edward VII, happily crowned to-day to reign over a loyal and devoted people, been confronted by Death, the great enemy and ultimate conqueror of all men of whatsoever degree. In two of the cases His Majesty proved himself, a worthy antagonist of a greater and more powerful King than any earthly sovereign. He faced the foe bravely and unflinchingly. His courage, cheerfulness, patience, obedience and docility, in alliance with a sound constitution, gained the victory, and to-day, despite the prediction that he would not be able to stand the strain and the excitement of the coronation, he was formally invested with the crown, amid the prayers of a great multitude that he may long be spared to reign over a happy and prosperous people. On one memorable occasion Death appeared before the King with suddenness which would have shaken the nerves of any but the stoudest-hearted and bravest of men. The pistol of an assassin was pointed at his breast. He was the coolest man of the concourse which surrounded him. The bullet went wide of its mark, and the King went his way unmoved and undisturbed. Thus we find that whether wrestling with the great enemy in the sickroom or confronting him in unexpected places the head of the British nation has quit himself like a man. All the attributes we as a people admire in a man are embodied in his personality. In that we find the secret of the popularity of the most popular prince who has ever sat upon the throne of the Empire. He is "every inch a king" and he reigns over the freest people living on the face of the earth in these days when liberty is much prated about and but little enjoyed in some places where it is claimed she has spread her mantle very broadly. The people of the British Empire in this their day of thankfulness that the life of their sovereign has been spared can pray for no greater boon than that the Kings of the future may be such as King Edward VII. If we were called upon to select a ruler to-morrow by ballot His Majesty would be the man. May he regain a full measure of health and strength and live to uphold his Empire, united not only in loyalty to its sovereign but as the greatest commercial and industrial federation of which there is any record in history. God save the King!

ENGINES OLD AND NEW.

The New York Central Railway recently placed in service a locomotive capable of hauling a load of more than four thousand tons. The development of the railway engine of late has been almost as remarkable as that of the steamship. And it has all been brought about by the desire to economise. The generation is bent on economy in all but its personal expenses. The aim is to employ as few "hands" as possible. So they are multiplying the expansion cylinders and the boiler tubes. The vapor is used over and over until it is bereft of the greater part of its energy. The strain on this new machine will be so great that it will probably fuse and fume itself out in ten, or fifteen years at the most. The locomotives of the great inventor of the machine were not high pressure flyers but they were stayers. There is one of them in service

to this day, a moving monument of the thoroughness of the work done by the man who built the first great engine of the "new". It was built by Stephenson in 1822, is now, after eighty years continuous service, still working, hauling trucks at Hetton in England. The original dimensions of this old engine are: Length of the cylinders, 102 in.; piston stroke, 26 in.; diameter of the wheels, 8 ft. The weight of the engine is 15 tons, and it has a tractive capacity of about 120 tons at a speed of 10 miles an hour on a fairly level track. Its general design (excepting the cab) remains as originally constructed, while some parts, notably the steam dome, are actually portions of the engine as constructed in 1822.

After this long and faithful service it's not surprising to learn that the engine is at last becoming unequal to the ever increasing demands made upon it, and the directors of the Hetton colliery, therefore, shortly intend to withdraw the engine from Hetton, and it will in the course of a few weeks find a permanent "resting place" at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it will be preserved to this and future generations as a worthy example of the earliest period of locomotive engineering.

Well, it is all settled. Laurier might as well go away back and sit down forever. The Colonist has spoken, and who shall dare to raise his voice in expostulation? Sir Wilfrid Laurier is eloquent and shrewd, and all that; but he does not deal with the questions of the day with the sternness, say, of Hugh Macdonald, who was once brought forward as leader, or of Mr. Borden, who is now supposed to be the leader of the great Conservative party. According to our self-esteemed contemporary, Canada is in a very unsettled condition and nothing is as it should be. We tried to reason with our neighbor and convinced it that it was wrong. But what is the use of arguing with a person or thing who or which says: "What I say goes, see?" The people of Canada are daily coming to know Laurier better and to like him less." The general elections of November 7, 1900, and all the bye-elections held since tell a different story. Still we must bow our head in submission to the stern decree of the great, infallible Colonist.

Let people who are ill throw their physic to the dogs and follow the example of Walter N. Gilmore, of San Francisco. He had consumption, but thought his lease of life was not nearly run out. Some of his friends were frank enough to express a contrary opinion, whereupon Mr. Gilmore offered to bet \$700 that he could wheel a harrow to Omaha before the grim messenger overtook him. The bet was made and he started. At last accounts he had reached Pueblo, Col., in good shape. When he started he weighed 111 pounds; at Pueblo he tipped the beam at 136 and was still taking on flesh.

A contemporary says: British army authorities have been wrestling with the weighty question whether tail coats should be substituted for the short jackets now worn at mess. The opinions of regimental commanders have been asked as to the matter, and one of them has dared to poke fun at the whole affair in this profane fashion: "I beg to report that (1) I approve the adoption of a tail coat for mess and (2) I consider one tail should be red and the other blue."

A week or so ago the Tory papers in Ontario were making a great to do about Whitney's possession of a great popular majority over Ross, the Premier. Their "firework" has withered under the blast of an investigation. It was all done by the Mail and Empire, which is in Ontario what the Colonist is in British Columbia.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S DREAM.

The Editor:—After going through a portion of the drill last evening and the following dream I awoke, the soldiers of Victoria parading in line, the veterans on the right and those still with the colors on the left. Looking on were several ladies in hats, while a dog from the ranks had spied arms, and were digging a grave. Others were bringing numbers of long cherished drill books (British) and were piling them in a heap close to the open grave. The veterans and the dog from the ranks who had stood to their posts to the last could bear it no longer, and were seen to totter and fall, but they were gently carried to the green and revived by old comrades. A dog who had joined the scene was heard to inquire what they were all doing. "Doing, my dear!" one was heard to exclaim, "we are burying the old books." The dog then turned to the veterans who had stood to their posts to the last and said, "We have no more for those. Everything is changed. Our beautiful manual exercise and movements of precision are all done away with, even 'shoulder arms'—the men who had first rallied to our Empire. It is not 'Our Bob's' or Kitchener, I feel sure. It must be some civilian without a soldier's heart, who can't give our soldiers better pay and more time off. That's what we want. The tactics are all right." By this time the grave had been filled in and the details had rejoined the ranks. A bugle was then blown and told off, then advanced and bring drawn up three volleys over the grave, a bugle blew the "last post," and all was over.

The reader then marched off in column to the tune of the "Last Post." "After a while 'march at ease' was given, when pipes were filled and talk became general. "Sir, my wife, we've got nothing left now, have we?" one said. "Not only beer and bullets," another replied. On arriving outside the town hall, the parade was dismissed, after which an impromptu was held inside, at which everyone agreed to do his best to get the old drill retained.

At this point the writer awoke.

OLD HAND,
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 8th, 1902.

Cheap Sale.
Charlie Dunn & Co.
Merchant Tailors.

Suits Made to Order. Fit Guaranteed.

LADIES' TAILORING A SPECIALTY.
19 Store Street, Com. Cormorant,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Fine Leather Goods

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Bags, with silver-mounted fittings; Jewel Cases; Calendars; Blotters, silver mounted; Purses and Pocket Books, at

C. E. Redfern's,
43 Government St. Telephone 118.
Established 1862.

SPENCER'S

Store Closed To-Day, Open Monday, 8.30 a. m.

We start business next week with some of the best Bargains offered by us this season.

Ladies' Silk!

Undervests

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| 20 Boxes of Fancy Point Silk Vests; | Grey and Tan Suede Belts, steel trimming; were 85c. and \$1.00..... | 25c. |
| Wore \$1.25..... | MONDAY..... | 25c. |
| MONDAY..... | 75c. each | |
| The "Illustrated London News" Portfolio of great battles of the British Army, drawn by R. Caton Woodville. | | |
| Contents: Cressy, Poitiers, Bannockburn, Bannock, Plassey, Corunna and Waterloo; usual price \$1.00..... | | |
| Empire and Back Combs, plain and jewelled; were 50c..... | MONDAY..... | 25c. |

Belts

Ladies' Oxfords

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Ladies' Oxfords—\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00..... | MONDAY..... | \$1.00 pair |
| 98 Pairs Ladies' Button Boots; were \$2.75 to \$3.50..... | MONDAY..... | \$1.50 pair |
| Children's Boots at Special Prices. | | |
| Boys' School Boots. | | |
| ASK TO SEE OUR SPECIAL IRONCLAD BOOT. | | |

Silk Department

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Satin Moire and Fancy Blouse Silks; regular 50c..... | MONDAY..... | 15c. yard |
| 3 Pieces Colored Velveteen; usual price 75c..... | MONDAY..... | 25c. yard |

Men's Summer Vests

We will have a lively time selling Vests on Monday.

Our Entire Stock of Summer Fancy Vests, usual prices, were \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.50. Monday, 50c each.

One hundred and Thirty-six Vests in the lot; all sizes 34 to 40.

The lot consists of Fine Stripe Pique Vests, single and double breasted; Light Colored Cashmere Vests; Fancy Spot Cotton Vests; in fact all desirable Summer colors.

Sale Starts at 8 a. m. on Monday.

An Interesting Bargain For Men

| | | |
|--|-------------|------|
| White Pleated Front Shirts, the kind so much worn at the present time; 35 boxes of this style; usual price \$1.00..... | MONDAY..... | 50c. |
| (Sizes 14½ to 16½)..... | | |

Men's Socks

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| A clean-up of all our small lots of Cotton Socks, black and tan; were 15c, 20c, and 25c. pair..... | MONDAY..... | 10c. pair |
| (Sizes 14½ to 16½)..... | | |

\$13.50 Lawn Suits

Monday, \$5 Suit

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| This is an exceptional bargain, the best suits we have, made of fine Lawn. The waist trimmed elaborately with lace; usual price \$13.50..... | MONDAY..... | \$5.00 suit |
| (Sizes 14½ to 16½)..... | | |

Whitewear

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| CORSET COVERS. | MONDAY..... | 10c. suit |
| White. Clean-up of all our small lots of Cotton Socks, Blouse and Skirt; were \$2.75..... | MONDAY..... | \$1.00 suit |

Boys' Blouses

| | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| A Grand Clearance of our Remaining Stock at 25c, 50c. and 75c; were 50c. to \$1.50 each. | MONDAY..... | |
| Blouses shown on Centre Table this week. | </ | |

Another shipment of Rubber Sponges to hand. We carry a full line of requirements for the Bath.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST.
96 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 9-5 a. m. The barometer has again risen in the northern British Columbia, and as it remains low to the southward our weather is likely to remain fine and warm, with winds from the northward. The weather is cool in the Territories, and shows no tendency general from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

Forecasts

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh northerly winds, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Lower Mainland—Northerly winds, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Reports.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh northerly winds, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Lower Mainland—Northerly winds, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Report.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 55; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.02; tem-

perature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 55; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.22; tempera-

ture, 38; minimum, 36; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Fraser—Barometer, 29.94; tempera-

ture, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 8 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.98; tempera-

ture, 60; minimum, 58; wind, 22 miles N. W.; rain, .02; weather, fair.

HASTIE'S FAIR

Seasonable Goods

Hammocks, Hammocks,
From 75c up. Good values.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Kodaks
and Films

—AT—
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET.
TENNIS, BASEBALL AND LACROSSE
GOODS.

For Sale,
CHEAP

9 Acres on Shawnigan Lake, for
\$250.00.

10 Acres, Improved, Strawberry Vale
Farm.

6-Roomed House, Corner Lot, Choice
Garden, all in A1 Condition, for
\$1,100.00.

Large Corner Lot, close to car line,
in orchard, can be got for \$450.00.

Your FIRE INSURANCE we solicit.

Up-to-date OFFICES TO LET, IN
MACGREGOR BLOCK, CHEAP.

P. C. MacGregor
& Co.,

NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

CREW PARTIALLY PAID.

Each Receives Seventeen Dollars of
Wages Due them on Blakeley's
Voyage.

Evening.

Voluntary—National Anthem Gilbert

Hymn Macbeth

Anthem—Te Deum Dykes

Chorus C. H. H. Parry

Hymn Voluntary—Communion Guilmant

Evening.

Voluntary—The Prize Coronation March Percy Godfrey

Hymn Zadock the Priest Handel

Hymn Solo—Behold the Lamb of God Louis Jacoby

Anthem—Sung to the Lord Mauder

Hallelujah Chorus Handel

Ode—Solemn Like as the Hart Atkinson

Miss Genevieve Smith.

Hymn Voluntary—Prophets Coronation March Meyerbeer-Best

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will

preach morning and evening. Evening sub-

ject, "The Coronation." Anthem, "The

Service of the Coronation." Litany and Te

Shall Be No More." Rev. H. H. Wood-

ward. Quartette, "God is a Spirit." Sun-

day school and Bible class at 2:30.

The directors held a meeting last

night, and among other things agreed to

to pay the crew \$1.17 apiece on wages due

them. This exhausted, it is understood,

all the available funds in the treasury

of the company, for those were six able

men, a cabin boy, and a steward.

Some of the men demands had to be met.

The total amount of wages coming to

these is said to be in the neighborhood

of \$2,500. Of this one month's earnings

is to be taken out in stock in the com-

pany. According to agreement, however,

all had first to be paid after wages due

them off, when the men signed off

articles. With the sale of the vessel

the company hope to meet all obligations,

and possibly recoup in part some of the

stockholders. It is stated that before

he sailed the company was offered

\$1,000 for the vessel, but the men

demanded a higher price.

Two weeks.

—A number of the fleet in port are

very handsomely decorated with flags

to-day. The Quadra has a string of

flags stretching from masthead to mast-

head and from stem to stern. Another

vessel that is showing plenty of color is

the American schooner Spokane.

—The Sons of St. George held a grand

service in the A. O. U. W. Hall

last night. The hall was handsomely

decorated, and the music and all other

arrangements were excellent. The band

commenced with a grand march, in

which one hundred and fifty cou-

ps took part.

—News comes from Alert Bay that

David Loftus, an old-timer, and one of

the best known loggers on the coast, was

killed a few days ago at the Wulffson

Bay logging camp. Loftus was work-

ing near the track and started to climb

in the timber-hauling locomotive when

it was moving. He fell and so badly

injured the wheels, and was so badly

injured that he died a short time after-

wards.

—Two coronation excursions are to be

run out of the city to-morrow by the

Victoria Terminal Railway, connecting at

Sidney with the steamers of the Sidney

and Nanaimo Transportation Co. One

of these is Crofton by the Ironquon;

the other to Friday Harbor, San Juan

island, by the Strathcona. A rate of \$1

is being offered for each of these round

trips. Trains leave at Crofton at 9 a. m.

arriving at Sidney at 12 noon, leaving

Crofton at 1 and reaching Victoria at

6:30. The other train leaves at 11, and

the city will be reached again at 6:30.

—An excellent opportunity to inspect a

large salmon cannery in operation is af-

forded by the C. P. R. Co. for the month of

August. The steamer is the "Pacif-

ic." The steamer is to leave Victoria

at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The interesting process of salmon canning

will be witnessed in all its branches from

the taking of the fish from the traps to

the packing of the cans for market.

The First Regiment band will

accompany the excursion and will render

a choice programme of popular music.

The fare for the return trip is only fifty

cents.

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The fare for the return trip is only fifty

cents.

—Personal Attention Day and Night.

—Postmaster Stewart, of Seattle, has

received an order from Washington stat-

ing that he is to forward all mail to the

post office at Victoria, B. C., with

steamer from Vancouver, B. C., all other

articles for the same destination

to be forwarded to Vancouver direct,

whenever such articles are sent to

the steamer. The steamer will be sent to

Vancouver, with the steamer to Seattle

in time to be included in the mails made

up in that city.

F. W. Fawcett,
Chemist and Drugg

COWICHAN RIVER FISHING QUESTION

EVIDENCE TENDERED IN DUNCANS AND VICTORIA

Many Witnesses Declare Weirs Not Detimental to Trout Fishing— Opinions and Suggestions.

The commission, consisting of Senator Templeman, A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and C. B. Sword, Dominion government inspector of fisheries, appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the complaints made by the Indians concerning the use of weirs of illegal fishing in the Cowichan, Koksish, and Chemainus rivers, commenced its sittings at Duncans on Wednesday. A number of leading residents and some Indians gave evidence, and the opinions expressed were generally opposed to the views of the Tourist Association.

The first witness was J. D. Hadwin, who considered that there was a certain amount of illegal fishing in the Cowichan river, and that Indian boys did a good deal of fishing with salmon rods. He was also of opinion that the weirs did not interfere with the trout fishing.

Edward Barkley said he had been 16 years in the district, and was a fisherman himself, and was well acquainted with the Chemainus river and Bonsell's creek. Fifteen or sixteen years ago fishing in these streams was as good as anywhere in British Columbia. Practically there was no trout now. The Chemainus river had, in his own knowledge, been dynamited very frequently by miners, and this practice continued to-day. The Indians told him that every dark night they net the river, although they knew it was illegal. He had proposed to the Chemainus Indians that the river should be divided into sections, and in each section a net of the proper mesh should be allowed to catch salmon under the charge of an Indian who would be responsible that only three-quarters of the water should be covered by the net, under penalty of \$50 fine. This suggestion was accepted by the Indians. The Indians said that the floating logs might damage the spawning grounds.

John N. Evans, a resident of the district for thirty years, said that there were not so many weirs in the Cowichan river now as when he had come to the country. He did not attribute the decrease in the number of fish in the river to the weirs, but to the destructive character of the Anglo-Saxon race. There were formerly about 20 weirs in the river, whereas now there were only five. He thought that the weirs did not interfere with the trout fishing.

John A. Bazzett did not consider that the weirs interfered with the fish from ascending the river. He had been two years in the district, and was not prepared to say that there was any illegal fishing in the river. The law should prevent the netting of small fish, and the netting and seining of salmon must have had an injurious effect upon the river.

Amateur fishermen had increased in number, and accounted for the number of small fish killed.

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Amateur fishermen had increased in number, and accounted for the number of small fish killed.

Indian Chief Lee Hilton, of Cowichan, said that the weirs had been put in the river for many years, and the weirs did not interfere with the salmon of the river, and there were always passages below the weirs.

The weirs were not the cause of the decrease in the number of fish in the river, which he ascribed to the floating logs, which spoilt the spawning grounds.

John Elliott, of the Indian Fishermen's Union, said that the weirs did not interfere with the fish for their food, and it would be a serious thing for them if the weirs were removed. He said that fishermen from Victoria had partly caused the depletion of the river by catching quantities of small fish. He also considered the seines and nets in the river as injurious.

John Elliott, president of the Indian Fishermen's Union, said that the weirs did no damage whatever. He had been born in the district, and had been there off and on, all his life. The weirs did not interfere with the fish and enable the Indians to spear them, and the weirs were kept open from 5 a.m. on Saturdays until 6 p.m. on Sundays. The Indians depended on the weirs for their food. When his father came out to the district they were all put up with the Indians, and they were all fed by the Indians.

The Indians had nearly stopped the fish and enable the Indians to spear them, and the weirs were kept open from 5 a.m. on Saturdays until 6 p.m. on Sundays.

The commission adjourned on Thursday to Victoria, and opened in the city hall here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Indians were generally very law-abiding, but like all people accustomed to killing game or fish wherever they liked, they were great offenders.

James M. Dougall also wrote to the effect that the weirs were not harmful, but considered that the Indians should be made to take out the wicker work of the weirs for two whole days in the week, instead of removing only a few sections. The Cowichan was the only river in the district which had been used. There was a lot of staking of nets and dragging of nets in the rivers by Indians at night, and this practice was harmful. This went on all the time. He believed there were more trout in the river this year than there had been for fifteen years.

Mr. Botterill wrote that thirty-five years ago the weirs were across the river for salmon and had not interfered with the trout.

Mr. Leakey wrote that netting in the river as it was practised could not prove ruinous. The weirs did not do as much damage as the nets.

Clemont Livingston said he had been ten years in the district and fishing was good in '92 when the weirs were there, as they always had been. The weirs did not stop the trout. He approved of the suggestion to prohibit net fishing in Cowichan bay.

E. M. Skinner, who has been 35 years in the district, said that weirs had done less damage than was generally supposed. He complained of the illegal practice of taking trout in the spawning beds of the river, which was good in '92 when the weirs were there.

Edward Barkley said he had been 16 years in the district, and was a fisherman himself, and was well acquainted with the Chemainus river and Bonsell's creek. Fifteen or sixteen years ago fishing in these streams was as good as anywhere in British Columbia. Practically there were no trout now. The Chemainus river had, in his own knowledge, been dynamited very frequently by miners, and this practice continued to-day. The Indians told him that every dark night they net the river, although they knew it was illegal. He had proposed to the Chemainus Indians that the river should be divided into sections, and in each section a net of the proper mesh should be allowed to catch salmon under the charge of an Indian who would be responsible that only three-quarters of the water should be covered by the net, under penalty of \$50 fine. This suggestion was accepted by the Indians. The Cowichan Indians had not expressed their willingness to accept such an arrangement.

Bill Quatzeza, Indian headman, said that he did not know when the weirs had first been put in the Cowichan, but he had been there for five or six generations back. Trout fishing was good in the river, which destroyed the spawning and feeding grounds and the increased number of shrimmers. He thought the Tourist Association were acting wrongly, as interference with the Indians' weirs would cause a great deal of trouble, and the Indians would retaliatory for it.

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Coronation Oddities.

The robes of state in which Queen Victoria was crowned have not yet been offered for sale, but if precedent be followed they may be put up at public vendue at any time. Those of George IV. were disposed of in June, 1831. The crimson velvet mantle, embroidered in gold, that cost £1,500, fetched only 47 guineas; a mantle of purple velvet went for £55; the coronation ruff, £2; a mantle of green velvet, lined with ermine, presented by the Czar Alexander I., and valued at £1,000, was knocked down for £125. Most of the wardrobe was bought for Mme. Trousseau's waxworks show. *

On frequent occasions jewels have been hired for the adornments of the British regalia and the persons of the sovereigns at coronations. Formerly crowns were ordinarily unadorned with gems, which were only fastened into place in time for the function.

The coronation of James II. was the most splendid that England had at that time seen, yet we read that a necklace for the Queen was hired of Messrs. Childs, the bankers, of Temple Bar, for £222, and a pair of diamond earrings for £300. Even a diamond ring worn on the King's hand, was rented for the occasion.

George IV., whose coronation was the most costly in English history, hired the jewels used in the smaller crown that he wore at the banquet, of Messrs. Randel & Bridges, the goldsmiths. Haydon, in his autobiography, is authority for the statement that George's state crown was also hired. Lord Liverpool, he says, would not permit the King to buy it at Randel's price, £70,000, wherefore it was hired for the day at £7,000.

Greville, in his "Memoirs," describes Queen Adelaide refusing to use a hired crown, even when her husband, William IV., who was economically inclined, informed her she would have to stand the expense herself if she bought one, which nevertheless she did.

None of the present regalia of England is older than the Commonwealth, not even the so-called "crown of Edward the Confessor." It is possible that the "ampulla," or vase, which contains the Holy Oil of Chrism used at the anointing, is an antique, but even this is uncertain. The cross on top of the large Imperial crown contains a rose-cut sapphire which, according to tradition, belonged to St. Edward the Confessor, and for centuries hung at his shrine at Westminster. It is supposed to bestow on its owner the miraculous power of blessing. The Cramp rings, an obsolete custom. If it be the original stone it must have been selected by friendly hands at the time of the Commonwealth, when all the crown jewels were sold or stolen, and this is true of the famous ruby attributed to the Black Prince, which King Edward VII. is to wear in his new crown. George IV. bought the sapphire with the other Stuart jewels after the death of the Cardinal of York.

The history of the ruby is interesting. King Pedro the Cruel of Castile (1353-64) received the "Red" King of Granada at Seville for a conference, having given his royal guarantee of safe conduct. In the visitor's turban blazed the ruby. Whether from reasons of policy or inflamed by a desire to possess the stone cannot be learned—that perfidious Spaniard slew the defences in cold blood and the gem passed into Christian hands. Later Pedro gave it to Edward the "Black" Prince of Wales, son of King Edward III., and it has remained in English hands ever since. Some say it is not a true ruby at all, but only a "spinel." It is pierced in Oriental fashion, the hole being filled by a smaller ruby. It forms part of the State crown at present.

Another jewel which has seen adventures is a red diamond which formerly belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, who, on the eve of her execution, sent it to her son, James I. James II. caused it to be set for his coronation ring, and had it in his pocket when he was detained by the fishermen of Sheerness in his attempt to escape from England in 1688. He secreted it inside his clothing along with a diamond brooch belonging to the Queen. The sailors mistook him for a Jesuit in disguise and proceeded to search him. In his pocket he had some little articles of toilet use, scissors, knives, etc., and when a sailor, feeling from the outside struck the ring and brooch, the King persuaded him it was the scissors, etc. The man ran his hands down into the royal pocket and brought them up, and thus the ring and brooch escaped. George IV. also acquired this ring when the Stuart papers and cabinet of reliques were bought. So interesting a gem should be allotted a place among the regalia at the approaching coronation.

So essential to the validity of an English King's title to allegiance has the coronation been regarded in times past, that none of them, so far as history goes, has omitted it. Indeed, when Richard Coeur de Lion returned from captivity, he caused himself to be crowned for a second time, probably to show that the interregnum caused by his absence was at an end. And the crowning of the Queen's consort has been almost as strictly observed. Not only are they formally crowned, but also anointed. In France, under the old regime, the Queen had no place in the function. Napoleon caused Josephine to be crowned, but he was an "outsider" and this was a solitary instance.

When Napoleon placed the imperial diamond on his brow a small stone disengaged itself from the roof of Notre Dame and projected itself upon his shoulders. The Empress, who was extremely superstitious, was most unfavorably affected by this incident.

Charles I. was crowned in a white velvet mantle instead of the regulation red, because there was not enough red velvet in London to fill the order. The croakers regarded this as disfavor, as white was prophesied to be an unlucky color for this English King. The coincidence is worthy of note that he was beheaded in front of his palace of Whitehall, and when his coffin was carried out to be laid away the descending snow of that January day wore over the black velvet bears a pall of white that enshrouded the King as had his coronation mantle.

Down to the time of George IV. the English Kings kept up the pretension of being Kings of France. At the coronation of George III. the Duchies of Normandy and Aquitaine were represented by two play actors who assumed to fall

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

There are few trades and business enterprises nowadays that do not number some woman among their workers, managers or employees. Widows, thrown upon their own resources, frequently assume charge of their husband's business—perhaps an occupation they never voluntarily would have chosen—or ambitious girls follow their fancy in some strange, because novel, occupation.

The only woman manager of a great biscuit concern is Miss Jennie Hitchener, of Pittston, Pa.

One of the finest hotels in the Southern States has a woman as proprietor. Women are beginning to adopt the hotel business as a larger form of housekeeping for which the training of the centuries

has fitted them.

Mrs. Emma Shattock Howard, a wealthy widow of California, is secretary of the Women's State Agricultural and Horticultural Union.

One of the pioneer wood and steel engravers of America, Miss Sarah Fuller, recently died in New Jersey at the age of 73.

Miss Vincent, of Marblehead, Mass., is earning a good living as a pilot in San Pedro harbor, California.

A sawmill is successfully run by a woman near Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. David Blackford carries on this industry, performing the part of engineer, and hiring a man and boy for rough work. Her husband spent six months of each year in South America, searching for lumber, and thus the profits of the lucrative busi-

ness are kept in the Blackford family. Mrs. Blackford is a comely young woman, who supervises all the financial and mechanical parts of the sawmill, turning out extra fine work.

A Wisconsin woman is a successful poultry raiser, and is employed by the State Board of Agriculture as a lecturer. She has studied the language of poultry, and believes that a hen's vocabulary consists of 17 words, a rooster's of seven.

Two women of San Jose, Cal., Josephine Graham and Louise Held, own and carry on a barber shop. They have been barbers for eight years. Their shop is clean, neat and attractive, containing good pictures, flowers and magazines, and is patronized by many of the leading citizens.

NOTICES.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Sooke District, commencing at a post planted on the quarter mile northwest of Secretary Island, and, thence following the shore line northwardly, including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

E. E. EVANS.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore at the northeast corner of Point No Point, then southeastwardly about three-quarters of a mile from Sheringham Point, thence southwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

WILLIAM MCCOLL.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore at the southeast corner of Point No Point, thence northwardly about one mile, thence northwestwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore at the northeast corner on Point No Point, thence southeastwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

ANDREW HOLSTON.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on Point No Point, thence northwardly about one mile, thence northwestwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

A. M'PHERSON.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on Point No Point, thence northwardly about one mile, thence northwestwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

E. PINZER.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore at the northeast corner of Point No Point, thence northwestwardly about one mile, thence southwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

D. ROWAN.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore at the northeast corner of Point No Point, thence northwestwardly about one mile, thence southwardly following the shore forty chains—including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

ALEXANDER EWEN.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore about two miles northwest of Point No Point, thence southeastward along the shore line, including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

N. H. BAIN.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the shore of Discovery Island, the same being the northeast corner of Ernest E. Evans's claim; thence following the shore line westwardly forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered by water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

ERNEST E. EVANS.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Renfrew District, commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Sydney Island, the same being the northeast corner of George I. Wilson's claim; thence following the shore line eastwardly forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

GEORGE I. WILSON.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Sydney Island, the same being the northeast corner of W. B. English's claim; thence following the shore line westwardly forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

D. B. ENGLISH.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Sydney Island, the same being the northeast corner of M. M. English's claim; thence following the shore line northwardly forty chains, extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

W. B. ENGLISH.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Sydney Island, the same being the northwest corner of William McColl's claim; thence following the shore line southwardly forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

M. M. ENGLISH.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Cowichan District, commencing at a post marked "T. P.'s North Corner," Tidder Bay, and extending along the shore line of Steens 57 in a southerly direction for a distance of 35 chains, thence following the shore line southwardly forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

W. M. MCCOLL.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes in Cowichan District, commencing at a post marked "B. C. C. Co. Post," located at the mouth of the Oyash-kay-go or Wampock River, running about one mile in a westerly direction to a post marked "B. C. C. Co. Post,"

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

W. M. MCCOLL.

KING EDWARD, WHO WAS CROWNED TO-DAY.

City Churches and Their Pastors.

NO. IX.—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

When the second contingent followed Canada's first contribution to the cause of Empire, among the gallant ones who comprised it was the present pastor of the First Congregational church. He was an active church worker, as enthusiastic and vigorous in the pulpit as in the hour of her need.

About the time of his arrival here to take charge of the Congregational church a second time, the provincial legislature was to be opened, and it was deemed peculiarly fitting that he should officiate as chaplain on the occasion, which was of more than ordinary pomp.

Rev. Mr. Blyth has barely crossed the threshold of his ministerial career. He was born near Belwood, Ontario, and educated at the British-American Busi-

ness College, Toronto, Toronto University and McGill University. He was gold medalist in the first-named institution. After graduating from McGill in 1884, he studied in the Congregational College, Boston, and graduated in 1887, from 1887 to 1889. He subsequently took charge of a church at Amherst Park, which he left when the second Canadian contingent was enrolled.

He is very popular with his congregation, being a courteous and genial man, which apparently impresses all with whom he comes in contact. He is an active church worker, as enthusiastic and vigorous in the pulpit as in the hour of her need.

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The Queen as Reformer

No Queen in all the world can claim such homage, such reverence and such love, as can the gracious Consort of King Edward; and of a certainty there is no living Queen who has more deservedly won the universal affection of the people, who has worked harder for their welfare, sympathized more truly with their afflictions, or bound herself more closely with their real interests. What Queen Alexandra has done, no pen can record; a thousand and one needs must needs sink somewhat into oblivion as time goes on; and it is merely the few which can be singled out as fraught with consequences of perpetual benefit, as tending to the welfare of generations yet unborn.

Take for instance Her Majesty's solicitude on behalf of the poor at the time of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Just previous to the great event, money was simply pouring in from all parts of the country for charities of every description, millions being subscribed with ready liberality. Queen Alexandra's kind heart went out in pitying sympathy to those who would have no chance of actively participating in the general rejoicing, and she wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, which, when made public, touched the ready compassion of those who were in a position to help. The subscription which Her Majesty herself headed was almost immediately made up, and no less than 310,000 of those for whom she had pleaded as "the poorest of the poor" were made happy with an invitation to a feast the like of which they had never dreamt. Said one ancient dame to Her Majesty, when the latter smilingly walked round the tables at one of the great feasts: "Eh, dearie, but it's a grand day!" And a grand day it was, and indeed were the blessings which the event called down on the head of the kindly monarch.

The subject of proper meals for the working classes has been one upon which Her Majesty has thought very deeply, and she was long anxious to establish a scheme whereby the people could obtain food of the best quality, well cooked, and what is also important, well served, for nominal payment. For many years the Queen has been thoroughly familiar with the famous soup kitchens of some of the great continental cities, places at which large numbers of the most respectable working classes are in the habit of taking their dinners. These in all by the way consist of a great variety of tasty dishes which can be purchased for a very small sum. Feeling convinced that similar institutions would be appreciated here, and would be beneficial to the working classes, Her Majesty made known her project to a few friends. Sir Thomas Lipton, thinking that there was every reason to expect that restaurants for the working classes could be carried on on the sound lines of common trade, seriously came forward with the offer of £10,000 to finance the project. This sum has since been materially increased.

The ALEXANDRA TRUST was then formed, with a powerful committee, of which Her Majesty became the president. A large building was erected in the City Road, in the very midst of a dense working community, and close to an important tram and omnibus junction. It comprises three large dining halls, as well as a commodious suite of kitchens, and a full complement of necessary offices. In the centre of each dining hall is a bar and counter, fitted with urns for tea, coffee and cocoa, and milk bowls; pure water, drawn from an artesian well, 300 feet deep, is given gratis. Five hundred persons can dine in each hall simultaneously, and the entire establishment can furnish 12,000 meals per day with ease.

The restaurant has a particularly cheap and varied bill of fare, and a frequenter can procure anything from a halfpenny ticket for tea, coffee, soup, or a slice of bread and butter or cake, up to a full dinner of three courses for 4d. There is also an excellent toilet accommodation in the basement, which is free to all. It includes an necessary water supply, and a sufficiency of round towels and soap, while boots can be cleaned for one halfpenny.

The building was formally opened in March, 1900, the King and Queen—then the Prince and Princess of Wales—paying a surprise visit a few days later, and each partaking of the ordinary three-course dinner in one of the public halls. This building is regarded as an experiment, and as a great amount of the Trust money remains intact, it is intended to use it in other quarters of London, when the working experience gained here has shown whether the restaurants should be larger or smaller, or whether any change in the present working details is desirable.

We are all more or less familiar with the active interest which Queen Alexandra has displayed in the hospitals of the country; but there is one hospital particularly situated in the very poorest part of London, with which Her Majesty has very closely identified herself. She has not only been a frequent visitor, but she has succeeded in establishing a treatment for a disease for which practically nothing effective had been formerly done in England; or as a matter of fact, is now done at any other hospital in the United Kingdom.

Queen Alexandra, during one of her visits to this—the London hospital—when in conversation with some of the heads of the institution, asked if they knew anything of the "Finsen" Light Cure for Lupus. There already existed an institution in Her Majesty's native city of Copenhagen which was fully installed with this system. This she visited, and being much interested in it, was anxious for its introduction into England. No one who has seen those who are suffering from this dread disease could feel anything but the greatest sympathy for them, and the most profound thankfulness that a more complete cure or alleviation as the case may be, had previously been found should be established in our midst. The London hospital was not familiar with the Light Cure, and the Queen then and there offered to pay the cost of the first lamp and its installation, if the authorities would adopt the method. This being intelligible to the lay reader, Lupus (from Latin, lupus—wolf) is defined as an eating away of the tissues by germs, and very terrible are the effects of the sure and fearful infliction of the disease when once it has

supplemented by a series of single but more powerful lamps, the patent of the hospital, the whole of which are now in daily use. At the present time 180 patients are under treatment, and so many are anxious to become patients that some two odd years must elapse before the authorities can admit those whom they have already placed upon their books. With the small lamps each patient remains under treatment one hour; with the large ones, for twelve minutes only. The great majority attend daily, and some, who have the disease



QUEEN ALEXANDRA, WHOSE CORONATION, TOOK PLACE TO-DAY.

in various parts, are placed under the light two or three times per day. The cure is slow and painless. Very powerful rays are focused upon the affected parts the burning which would inevitable ensue being counteracted by a lens kept filled with water, duplicate tubes giving ingress and egress.

In recording Her Majesty's work in this direction, one cannot pass without note the splendid stimulus given to the country at large by her ever-present interest in nursing and nursing associations. Times and again nurses have been cheered with Queen Alexandra's personal presence amongst them, and since the outbreak of the present war, when duties pressed heavily upon Her Majesty, she found time to go down to the London hospital to bid farewell to twenty-six nurses who were going to the front as "Princess of Wales'" nurses. Will the famous hospital ship which bore the title by which Her Majesty was then known ever be forgotten? It has been designated "A Palace of Pain," and palace it was, and from a soldier's point of view fully bore out what one poor wounded fellow said, that "it was worth while being shot at to live in such a home." This was another example to the country, and was one of the pioneers of great efforts for the alleviation of our wounded army.

The education of the people has been another subject upon which the Queen has labored indefatigably. The example of the throne and those who are near it is contagious. Royal persons, especially those who are beloved by the people, are sure to be copied; and when the Princess of Wales' she then was shown an active interest in students of all grades of life, she naturally aroused much public interest in the question, and materially benefited the country at large. The schools at Sandringham are of the best, the soundest curriculum prevailing. It has ever been Queen Alexandra's desire that children and young people should receive thorough instruction in the subjects which would be useful to them in after-life. Hence the ordinary schools were supplemented by good technical schools, in which arts and crafts

were taught—textiles, wood, and metals, and cooking, dressmaking, spinning, and a variety of other things to the girls. All over the country Queen Alexandra has sought to help those who have the world before them. At South Kensington

and a large concert hall; and in addition a fine drawing-room, with good library, dining-room of noble proportions, and other necessary offices.

While agricultural affairs are not so good in England as they formerly were, yet there is one branch that Her Majesty has helped very much to keep to the front, namely, that of dairy farming. At Sandringham she has her own model dairy, where the whole of the butter for the royal table is made. "Maid Marion" in the London Magazine.

GERMAN SCHOOL, METHOD.

An interesting series of experiments has been tried by the school authorities in South Germany to test the faculty of observation as it is exhibited by man and animal. A man dressed in an ordinary workman and with ordinary features was placed in a room by himself. Classes of girls of different ages were sent through the room. All the girls, however, were then sent that they were to go into the room through one door and out through another. When they returned to their class rooms they were asked to describe what was in the room. Not one of the girls had confined their attention to the man's clothes; the others described both clothes and features. The same experiments, when tried with boys, resulted in the fact that nearly 90 per cent of them turned their attention to the man's features, the remainder to both features and clothes. Modern Society.

Dr. Finsen demonstrated that these cures could not live under a strong light, and of either the sun or the sun's electric light were focused upon the affected parts, a cure in most forms of the dis-



Victoria Ten Years Hence.

A DAY DREAM—BY WAH-WAH.

It was all Cai-yow's fault. I had gone to see him about a blue china mandarin. It had been in his shadow for months, and I had stopped over and over again to look at the thing. It was very dusty, very ugly, and very desirable. The mandarin was worth \$15 to a connoisseur. On that particular afternoon, instead of gazing at the thing and walking out, I opened Cai-yow's door and pointed out the mandarin. "I'll give you one dollar," I said gently.

Cai-yow's villainous and yellow face crumpled up in amazement. "You give

millionaire tourists and penniless scions of the British nobility.

Street cars flashed by, one after the other, with bewildering rapidity. Two small boys were running along shouting the fourth edition of the Times. The telegraph poles had mysteriously vanished.

A block once occupied by ancient, unsightly stores, was now the scene of a handsome colonnaded building over the imposing entrance to which appeared the words "Victoria Grand Opera House." I observed an announcement.

"He'll be onto politics straight, and you hasn't seen half the city yet."

We flew across the city as if we were on wings instead of feet, and we landed in front of a magnificent bridge which spanned the Arm. I gazed at it in wonder.

"That," said the mandarin, "is the Prince George bridge."

"Never," I ejaculated, "you don't mean to tell me that?"

"Well," said I, "if it wasn't for the exalted company which I am keeping just now, I should say I was—blown! Tell me is it steel, stone or reinforced concrete?"

"Neither," squeaked the mandarin. "It is aluminum."

"Can you tell me who did it?" I asked. "I've been a long time in a city council meeting. Did the architect do it, or did it grow? Or was it Herbert C. and the Voters' League?"

"Probably," I replied my friend, "and now we'll go to the ferry depot of the Coast-Kootenay railroad."

It was becoming accustomed to surprises by that time, and I accepted the Coast-Kootenay depot as a matter of course.

"I shall be glad to see it," I said. "Last time I was round this city there was quite a lot of talk about the Coast-Kootenay. There was a mining company than John Q. O. ever wanted to build that line."

"You mean Sir John?" queried the mandarin. "He is minister of agriculture now, you know. But the line was built by another firm with Jimmy. And—on as general manager."

It was this that caused the delay. The new line after it reached the Beacon Hill, and presented an aspect of great bustle and business. I observed that it was connected with three electric car lines to the city in addition to a double-tracked train line.

"I wonder if Mr. Anderson is in?" I said. "He might be good for a small and temporary loan for old acquaintances sake."

"Mr. Anderson is never to be seen now—except by appointment made two days before," squeaked the mandarin. "Besides, he has a rule never to see newspaper men on any account what."

"The next place to visit," continued the mandarin, "is the head office and depot of the Canadian Northern."

"I wonder if that is too much. And I sat down on the nearest seat, which happened to be the kerbside, which "get up," cried the mandarin in his squeaking voice. "Get up at once, or it will be too late." "Nothing," I muttered faintly, "nothing. Only you might have broken it more gently. Did you say Canadian Northern, or did my car drive me here?"

"I said Canadian Northern," replied the mandarin. "The terminus of the great transcontinental railway, you know?"

"I wonder if it is familiar words?" I bubbled gently. "Oh, so familiar. But to think that I should live to see the day. Oh, this is too much."

The mandarin was kicking me in the ribs and inadvertently tearing some more of his paper bag. "Get up and come," he said peremptorily.

I struggled to my feet, but the sky was beginning to dawn. The buildings seemed to be receding—the world—the world began to revolve around me. A section of the paved sidewalk rose up and struck me on the head. I struggled frantically and got up from it. The mandarin was using no language.

I fled from Government street. "To the Canadian Northern," squeaked the mandarin, "to the Canadian Northern, block-head, before the sun is late."

But the great city was dwindling before my very eyes. I had reached Douglas street, when it was suddenly borne in on me that things were not what they seemed. The paved sidewalk had become planked. The tall buildings had vanished. The crowds had melted away.

The crowd was still kicking and swearing, and when I saw them I caught the words "Canadian Northern depot," but they sounded very faintly.

And then, then one of those protruding iron bars in the Douglas street sidewalk ran up against my right foot, and I was thrown violently upon the ground.

The mandarin went into exactly 37 different pieces.

NOTICES.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the east end of Pender Island, the same being the southwest corner of one of Johnson's claim; thence following the shore line northward forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

W. A. WADHAMS.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Cowichan District, commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Chatham Island, same being the northeast corner of W. A. Wadham's claim; thence following the shore line southward forty chains and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore, including the rights attached thereto, in Victoria District, commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Chatham Island, same being the southwest corner of George Alexander's claim; thence following the shore line northward forty chains, and extending seaward, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 11th day of July, A.D. 1902.

ALEX. EWEN.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at an initial post planted below high water mark about one mile in a southerly direction from Albert Head, Vancouver Island, and marked "W. W. Corner"; thence in a northerly direction, following the shore line a distance of 40 chains eastward to a point 40 chains south of the W. W. Corner; thence southerly 40 chains; thence westerly 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1902.

CHAS. E. CLARKE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at an initial post planted below high water mark about one mile in a southerly direction from Albert Head, Vancouver Island, and marked "W. W. Corner"; thence in a northerly direction, following the shore line a distance of 40 chains eastward to a point 40 chains south of the W. W. Corner; thence westerly 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1902.

W. T. WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at an initial post planted below high water mark about one mile in a southerly direction from Albert Head, Vancouver Island, and marked "W. W. Corner"; thence in a northerly direction, following the shore line a distance of 40 chains eastward to a point 40 chains south of the W. W. Corner; thence westerly 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1902.

W. T. WILLIAMS.

